

APIC



KEYNOTER.®

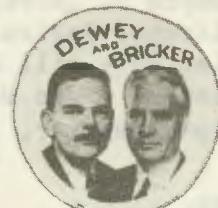
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME XI, Number 1

ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY

SPRING 1970

THE
PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATES
OF
1944



DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Roosevelt and Truman)*
25,602,505
(432)

REPUBLICAN PARTY
(Dewey and Bricker)
22,006,278
(99)



SOCIALIST PARTY
(Thomas and Hoopes)
80,518

PROHIBITION PARTY
(Watson and Johnson)
74,758



SOCIALIST LABOR
(Teichert and Albaugh)
45,336



AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
(Roosevelt and Truman)
**

LIBERAL PARTY OF N.Y.
(Roosevelt and Truman)
**

AMERICA FIRST PARTY
(Smith and Romer)
1,780

GREENBACK PARTY
(Donnelly & Jeffries)
No Vote

* The Communist Party supported Roosevelt and Truman.

** American Labor and Liberal Parties votes included with Democratic Party.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1944 - See KEYNOTER cover and Page 5.

The War in Europe and in the Pacific were both going well. The Republicans, being the 'out' party met first and by Convention time only Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio were in contention, as Mac Arthur, Willkie and Stassen had not done well in the primaries and had withdrawn. Bricker assessing Dewey's strength withdrew before the first ballot and easily gained the second spot on the ticket.....The Democrats, as expected, chose Franklin D. Roosevelt on the first ballot, but many were not pleased with Henry Wallace's views and adgated for a replacement. Harry S. Truman, Senator from Missouri and Justice William O. Douglas were most prominently mentioned. Wallace was the secnd Roosevelt Veep to be dropped, and Truman got the nod on the second ballot.....The Socialists again chose Norman Thomas to head their ticket, with Darlington Hoopes for the second spot. Claude A. Watson and Andrew Johnson were the Prohibition Party nominees. The Socialist Labor Party picked Edward A. Teichert and Arla A. Albaugh. Gerald L. K. Smith and Harry A. Romer headed the America First Party ticket and the Greenback Party chose Leo C. Donnelly and Frank Jeffries. Roosevelt and Truman received the support of the American Labor Party, the Liberal Party and the Communist Party.... Dewey did not wage an agressive campaign, as he preferred not to use the war as an issue. Roosevelt also kept unusually silent, until late in September. His health seemed to be one of the big issues of the campaign and he tried to play this down. Once again the electorate preferred the four time FDR to a new face. The popular vote was nearly the same as the 1940 totals, but Dewey gained a few electoral votes, missing 100 by just one, giving FDR 432..... Roosevelt was in office less than three months when he was stricken, and Harry S. Truman considered by most to be a 'common' citizen was sworn in as our 33rd President.....

THE APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION - BOSTON, MASS. - AUGUST 27-28-29.

We're expecting our bi-annual convention to be the biggest and best to date. As a part of the Parker House activities there will be several auctions, many buy, sell, trade sessions, plus educational and informative sessions. You won't want to miss the special window displays at several nearby banks and the planned sight seeing trips of the 'Freedom Trail', which takes in the many historical sights of Boston. Harvard College plans an 'open house' for the APIC members, in connection with a special display featuring 'the forgotten men', our Vice-Presidents. Plan your family's vacation in historic Boston, around the APIC Convention--make your Parker House reservations early, using the enclosed card. The Committee assures a great 3 days.

Bill Singer, Chairman - Ben Corning, Vice Chairman.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE 1864 CAMPAIGN -- ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST SOLICITED!!!

THE P R E S I D E N T ' S MESSAGE

from Wayne G. LaPoe, #23



I want to express my appreciation, and that of the Executive Board, to the membership for the overwhelming defeat of the proposed amendment to the APIC Constitution which would have changed the qualifications for holding the office of President. The results are included in the Secretary's Report. Your vote of confidence in the officers and concern for stability and orderly succession in the organization is, indeed, reassuring.

Last fall, as provided for in the APIC Constitution, I appointed a nominating committee of three members to survey the membership and present a slate of officers and directors for the 1970-72 term. This committee consisted of Chairman Frank Corbeil #348 from the East Coast, Chick Harris #139 from the Midwest, George Williams #543 from the West Coast, and myself as ex-officio member. The slate was duly presented to the Secretary-Treasurer and the ballot is included with this issue of The Keynoter. I extend my thanks to the committee and remark that it has produced an outstanding slate. These men and women have indicated their willingness to contribute a part of their private time to the affairs of our society and deserve your enthusiastic support. Please vote promptly.

One of the objectives of American Political Items Collectors is the development, preservation and dissemination of knowledge of American political history, particularly that phase of Political Americana which includes the accouterments of an election campaign. These ephemera and the stories behind them could become all but lost but for the interest of a relatively few Americans and the organization which brings them together. How many citizens would be able to associate the large brass "bug" (illustrated in America Goes To The Polls) with the 1896 presidential election? And, how many fewer would know that this large brass bug was designed to be pinned on horse blankets during that campaign, thus advertising the political preference of the horse's owner? COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS for TAFT! A choice button picturing Wm. H. Taft on a suitcase with "I'm Somewhat of a Traveling Man Myself" surrounding the portrait. This political campaign button combines a slogan of the Masonic Lodge with the symbol (suitcase) of The United Commercial Travelers, a salesmen's organization still in existence in mid-America. This latter from Earl Lytle #1209, who has lived through a few political battles himself, but whose informant was an Ohioan who was a witness to the 1908 campaign. Jessie's Choice (Fremont), The Plumed Knight (Blaine), The Red Fox (Van Buren), and The Black Eagle from Illinois (Logan) all were presented to the electorate with symbols and party cry little known to the present day American public.

The next issue of The Keynoter will include the most comprehensive compilation of John W. Davis items ever made. Bouquets to Chick Harris for the fine work. It should prove to be of great value to the collector and historian. Other candidate research projects are under way and, while the volume of items from other campaigns will mean greater production costs, we hope to be able to provide them free of charge to APIC members. Our treasury, under the careful management of Steve Bibler, is in healthy condition and what better investment could be made?

No, not another organization but an invitation to test your knowledge of the men and parties that have made our hobby so captivating. It's not an easy quiz. It wasn't meant to be. There are no prizes and whether you peek or not is up to you. Our purpose in offering these cranial gymnastics is to illustrate to members new and old the lore behind the items they collect. If it stimulates you to grab a mental pick and shovel and prospect in the gold mine that is the American History Book, we will have succeeded.

A FEW OPENING REMARKS (5 points each)

1. When learning of his opponent's nomination, what two-time loser accurately predicted the election by crying "Beat again, by God!"
2. The day after becoming President, who said to the press "Boys, if you ever pray, pray for me now."
3. What candidate, mistakenly convinced he would lose, wrote his wife "Then for frugality and independence -- poverty and patriotism -- love and a carrot bed."
4. BONUS QUESTION (20 points). "It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others rather than desirable for myself." Whose inaugural address opened with these words and why?

THE MAN WHO (5 points each)

5. "could be silent in five languages" was
6. "would cut my hand off right here if I could recall that written statement" was
7. was responsible for adding the expression "OK" to our language was
8. BONUS QUESTION (15 points). Minister to four countries, Secretary of State, Senator, President and later a member of the House of Representatives, the man whose political foe eulogized him with "Where could death have found him but at the post of duty" was

A LITTLE MUDSLINGING (5 points each)

9. Who were the candidates when "The Tattooed Man" ran against "The Hangman of Buffalo?"
10. Who was vilified as the first President to insist upon "the pleasures of the warm or tepid bath" as "proper accompaniments of a palace life?"
11. Attacked as nothing more than a "white coat and white hat," a vegetarian and a co-signer of Jefferson Davis's bail bond, who wondered whether he was running for "the penitentiary or the Presidency?"
12. BONUS QUESTION (20 points). Who described whose speeches as "an army of pompous phrases moving over the landscape in search of an idea. Sometimes these meandering words would actually capture a straggling thought and bear it triumphantly a prisoner in their midst, until it died of servitude and overwork?"

CAMPAIGN SOUND AND FURY (5 points each).

13. When Whigs "kept the ball rolling" for Harrison in 1840, what two materials were the balls made of?
14. How did Keppler, Opper and Gillam influence the campaigns of the 1880's?
15. What innovation did Franklin Roosevelt introduce to the Democratic National Convention in 1932?
16. BONUS QUESTION (25 points). Marching clubs such as the Plumed Knights were a familiar part of the campaigns in the last century. When and why did the "Chloroformers" march?

SOBRIQUETS AND NICKNAMES (5 points each).

17. To whom do these expressions refer:
 - a) "Old Veto"
 - b) "The Kansas Coolidge"
 - c) "Old Man Eloquent"
 - d) "The Boy Orator of the Platte"
 - e) "The Peerless Leader"
 - f) "The Mill Boy of the Slashes"

PARTING WORDS (5 points each).

18. Whose last words were "Jefferson still survives?"
19. What outgoing President, refusing conversation with his successor, heard him say "lovely steel!"
20. BONUS QUESTION (20 points). Who concluded his inaugural address with "I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which today I feel I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict which I gratefully accept as my vindication."



THE 1944 CAMPAIGN

by Warren G. Lee, #453

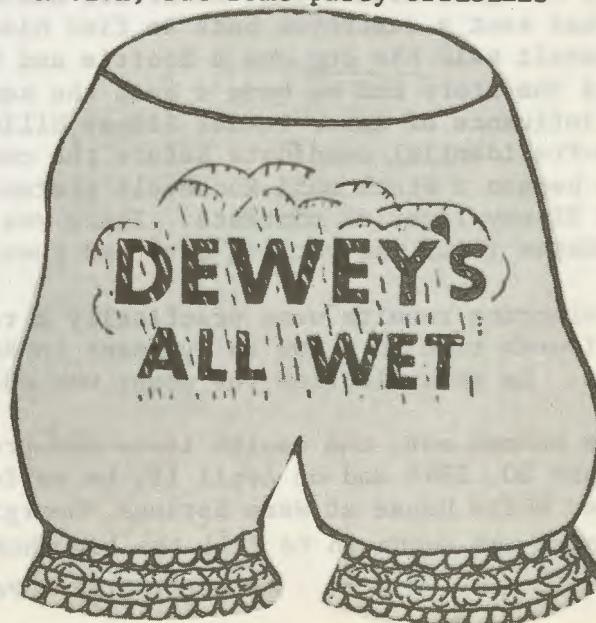


Did you know: That both candidates in this election had held the office of Governor of New York? That both candidates won nomination on the first ballot? That one candidate received all but one convention vote? That declaring the convention hall a fire hazard helped to nominate one of the Vice-Presidential candidates? That the Chairman of the Democratic Party wanted to be remembered for keeping Henry Wallace out of the presidency? That the grandfather of the Republican candidate had helped in the organizing of the Republican Party in 1854? That this was the first time a candidate was elected to a fourth term as president?

By convention time in 1944, the Second World War had reached a stage that would favor the reelection of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Africa had been liberated, Rome had been freed, and the invasion of Europe was progressing favorably.

Prior to the Republican Convention in Chicago, there had been five presidential hopefuls. They included Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Wendell Willkie, the 1940 candidate, and General Douglas MacArthur. By convention time only Dewey and Bricker were still in contention. MacArthur made little effort and received little support, so he dropped out early. Willkie lacked support from party regulars and after losing to Dewey in the Wisconsin primary, he withdrew. Stassen, who was in the Navy, had hoped to receive a convention draft but poor showings in the Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries eliminated him. Bricker had campaigned throughout the country to gain delegates. However, Dewey came to the convention as the favorite, so Bricker asked the convention to withdraw his name from presidential consideration, thus assuring him the second place on the ticket. Still Dewey was not unanimously selected because one Wisconsin delegate stubbornly voted for General MacArthur. The Republican Party members considered it appropriate to have Dewey as their candidate because his grandfather, George Martin Dewey, had been a delegate to the convention at Jackson, Michigan in 1854 when the Republican Party was officially organized and named.

The Democrats also held their convention in Chicago, with their main business being the selection of a Vice-Presidential candidate, because the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt was assured on the first ballot. Robert Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had been working to get Senator Harry S. Truman endorsed by Roosevelt for the office of Vice-President. The holder of that office, Henry Wallace of Iowa, was favored in a nationwide poll for renomination, but some party officials and political bosses opposed him.



Roosevelt had released a letter before the convention that weakly endorsed Wallace, and later he wrote a note saying he would accept Justice William O. Douglas or Senator Truman as his running mate. Hannegan got Roosevelt's secretary to retype the note so Truman's name was first and Douglas's second. To complicate matters, Truman had agreed to place James F. Byrnes' name in nomination for Vice-President and he had to be released from that agreement when Roosevelt later made it known that he wanted Truman to run with him.

On the night for nominating a Vice-Presidential candidate, Henry Wallace made a speech seconding Roosevelt's nomination. Wallace was cheered so enthusiastically that Hannegan and other Truman boosters feared a quick selection of the Iowan to run for Vice-President again. Wallace supporters had packed the galleries and even the convention floor. The organist, also pro-Wallace, continually played the song, "Iowa, That's Where the Tall Corn Grows." In order to gain a delay to prevent a Wallace stampede, Mayor Ed Kelley of Chicago said there were too many people in the convention hall and so he declared the place a fire hazard and forced adjournment until the following day. By making trades with favorite son candidates during the delay, Hannegan was able to get Senator Truman nominated on the second ballot. Hannegan later said, "When I die, I would like to have one thing on my headstone -----I was the man who kept Henry Wallace from becoming President of the United States."

The minor parties made no impact on the 1944 election. Norman Thomas was the Socialist's choice to head their ticket for the fifth time, with Darlington Hoopes as his running mate. The Prohibition Party chose Claude A. Watson and Andrew Johnson. The Socialist Labor Party picked their 1936 Vice-Presidential candidate, Edward A. Teichert, along with Arla A. Albaugh. America Firster, Gerald L. K. Smith and Harry A. Romer headed their ticket along with Leo C. Donnelly and Frank Jeffries for the Greenback Party. Roosevelt & Truman received the support of the Liberal Party of New York, the American Labor Party and the Communist Party.

The election campaign was unusual in style. Roosevelt stated in his acceptance speech that because of the war he did not consider it fitting to campaign in the usual manner. He eventually made about half a dozen speeches. Thomas E. Dewey also said that the conduct of the war was outside of the campaign. About the only reference to the war was the Republican slogan which said, "End the war quicker with Dewey and Bricker." The health of the President was more of an issue, with the statement "Tired old men" used in reference to Roosevelt and his advisors. Discussions about the qualifications of Truman considered the possibility that he could soon become President if Roosevelt was elected again.

Roosevelt felt he had to prove to the nation that his health was good so he broadcast his first speech in late September. It became known as his "Fala speech." The story had gone around that Roosevelt had left his dog "Fala" on an Aleutian island and had sent a destroyer back to find him at a cost of millions to the taxpayers. Roosevelt said his dog was a Scottie and his Scotch soul became furious when he heard the story and he hadn't been the same dog since. Another issue referred to the influence of labor leader Sidney Hillman. Hannegan, in speaking about a possible Vice-Presidential candidate before the convention said "Clear it with Sidney." This became a stock anti-Roosevelt statement during the campaign and some newspapers held Sidney limerick contests. There was no doubt that labor's Political Action Committee (PAC) was working hard and openly during the campaign.

The election results were practically a repeat of the three previous elections. For the fourth time in a row an opponent to Roosevelt received less than 100 electoral votes. In this election the count was 432 for Roosevelt and 99 for Dewey.

As it turned out, the health issue was prophetic. The President was inaugurated on January 20, 1945 and on April 12, he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and died at the summer White House at Warm Springs, Georgia. Truman, the "ordinary citizen" from Missouri was sworn in to fill the big shoes of our only four-term president.



THE GLORIOUS BURDEN by Stephan Lorant

(Published by Harper & Row @ \$25.00) - Reviewed by Don Coney #202

This is a big book, big in every way. Its 960 pages weight nearly eight pounds which averages out to about \$3.00 a pound -- the price of a good steak. It's a real bargain for those with a gargantuan historical appetite. An updating and expansion of Mr. Lorant's "The Presidency" (which was a full course dinner in its day), "The Glorious Burden" is a banquet of cartoons, illustrations and meaningful text for the political items collector.

Each of the forty-five chapters covers one election as completely as "death and taxes" cover our human state: photographs of each major candidate for President and Vice President, an illustration and biography of the first lady, the state of the nation and its influence upon the election, the convention, the campaign, third parties, the election itself, the cabinet and the inaugural.

Mr. Lorant's content and style are most friendly. The text reads rapidly and lucidly with delightful stage asides in the forms of nicknames, marching songs, anecdotes and incidental information such as the "rag baby" symbolizing the independent vote. A scholarly appendix gives as complete election returns as anyone but the most serious student of obscure third parties could want.

Well over half the book is devoted to contemporary cartoons, woodcuts and photographs -- many of which were rarely, if ever, seen before. All the old favorites are there (such as Gillam's "Tattooed Man" and Nast's "King Andy") as are a host of exciting illustrations (including newly discovered photographs of Buchanan's inaugural and a Polk family gathering) which this review had never seen before.

The criticisms are few and minor. The perfectionist wishes the cartoons appeared in color, but the realist recognizes the additional expense involved. The author demonstrates impartiality throughout his book with the possible exception of the last few chapters, and here any bias is trivial and might well be attributed to his personal admiration of the candidates -- and who can fault him for this minute flaw?

Here, then, is a book for all seasons: A treasure trove for the beginner, a refresher for the advanced student and a source of new material and illustrations for the old hand. Do yourself a favor -- stop in at a library or bookstore and ask to see "The Glorious Burden." At eight pounds, that's just what it is.

ANSWERS TO A.P.I.Q. (from page 4.) Scoring: Over 100 - you're Ph.D. material. 30-100 - you know your American history. Under 30 - back to the books.

1. Henry Clay upon hearing of Polk's nomination in 1844.
2. Harry Truman in 1945.
3. John Adams in 1796.
4. Franklin Pierce on March 4, 1853, a few weeks after he had been in a railroad accident in which his 11-year-old son was killed before his eyes.
5. Calvin Coolidge.
6. Theodore Roosevelt referring to his 1904 announcement that he would not seek a third term.
7. Martin Van Buren was from Kinderhook, N.Y. and often called "Old Kinderhook". Contemporary cartoonists abbreviated his nickname to "OK" when drawing favorable cartoons.
8. John Quincy Adams.
9. James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland.
10. Martin Van Buren in 1840.
11. Horace Greeley in 1872.
12. William Gibbs McAdoo thus described the speeches of Warren G. Harding.
13. Paper and buckskin.
14. All three were eminent cartoonists.
15. He was the first person to ever deliver an acceptance speech at a national convention.
16. In Brooklyn, N.Y. in 1860 Douglas supporters formed a marching club called the 'Chloroformers' which planned to put the Republican "Wide Awakes" to sleep.
17. a) John Tyler; b) Alfred Landon; c) John Quincy Adams; d) William J. Bryan; e) Bryan again; f) Henry Clay.
18. John Adams on July 4, 1826. Adams and Jefferson, erstwhile enemies, became friends in later life. Adams was in error as Jefferson had died a few hours earlier.
19. Herbert Hoover refused to talk to FDR. Roosevelt impulsively pointed to the skeleton of a building being erected and smiled "lovely steel."
20. U. S. Grant on March 4, 1873.

POLITICAL WATCH FOBS
by Elmer A. Piercy, #19

One of the more unusual campaign gimmicks of bygone days was the use of Watch Fobs to advertise the wearer's choice of political candidates. The use of this type of item reached a peak during the Taft and Bryan campaigns of 1908. Manufacturers outdid themselves during that campaign in the creation of various and intricate designs, use of different materials, colors and slogans.

A youngster of the present generation probably has little knowledge of the use of a watch fob but we of the older age bracket can well remember when the young man of our day would consider himself but partially dressed if he wasn't wearing his watch and fob. The business men of that day wore fancy vests across which a beautiful gold chain would be draped from a gold watch in a pocket on one side, to a buttonhole on the other. To this chain sometimes would be seen an elk charm, other lodge emblems, a rabbit's foot, a silver toothpick or other items of a personal nature.

All of this display gave the wearer a feeling of well being, importance, wealth, etc. The working class and the younger boys of that day carried a trusty dollar watch in a watch pocket of their trousers or in a special breast pocket of their bib overalls. To these watches was attached, by a leather strap, a fob which dangled free for all to see. These fobs could be of an advertising design, an athletic award, church or religious charm, lodge emblem or, when that time of the year for Presidential campaigns came around, they would be of political nature, telling all who viewed the fob, who your favorite candidate happened to be.

I remember, as a boy, working and saving my pennies until, at age ten, I could purchase my first dollar watch that came complete with a fob and was the pride and joy of my life. Those boyhood memories no doubt were more than responsible for my falling in love with, and starting a collection of, political watch fobs, a few years back, and since that time I have searched diligently for different types and have been rewarded in my efforts by having acquired several hundred with the major portion being those used in the 1908 campaign. During that one campaign year, we can safely assume, more than a hundred varieties were produced for Taft alone and possibly as many for Bryan. Each manufacturer, to show his impartial stand, would make the same design up for each of the major candidates. This has made, for the present collector, the possibility of finding many interesting matching pairs.

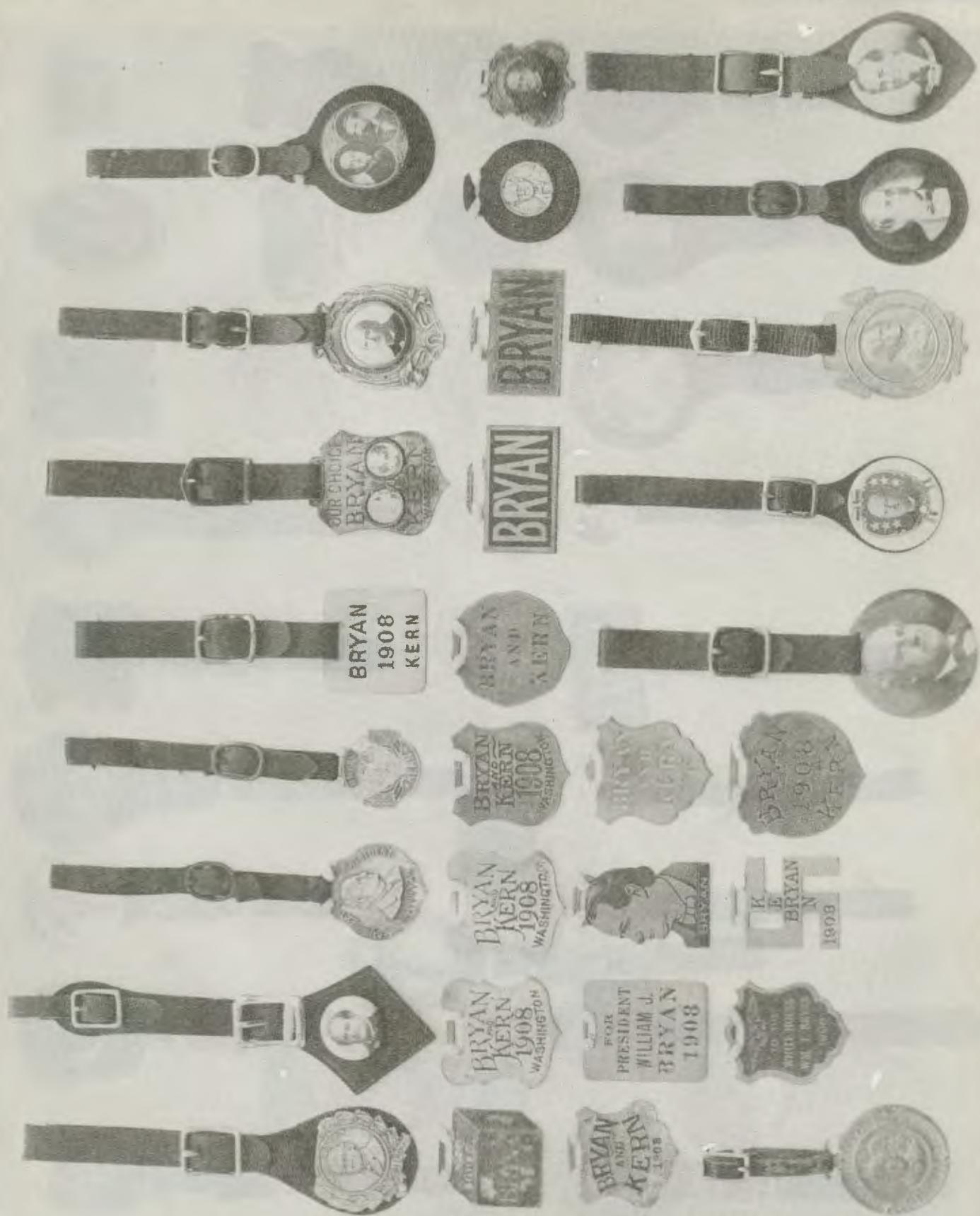
The writer's collection now numbers seventy Taft and thirty Bryan fobs and hope springs eternally that many more will be added during the years that may be ahead for my collecting of political items.



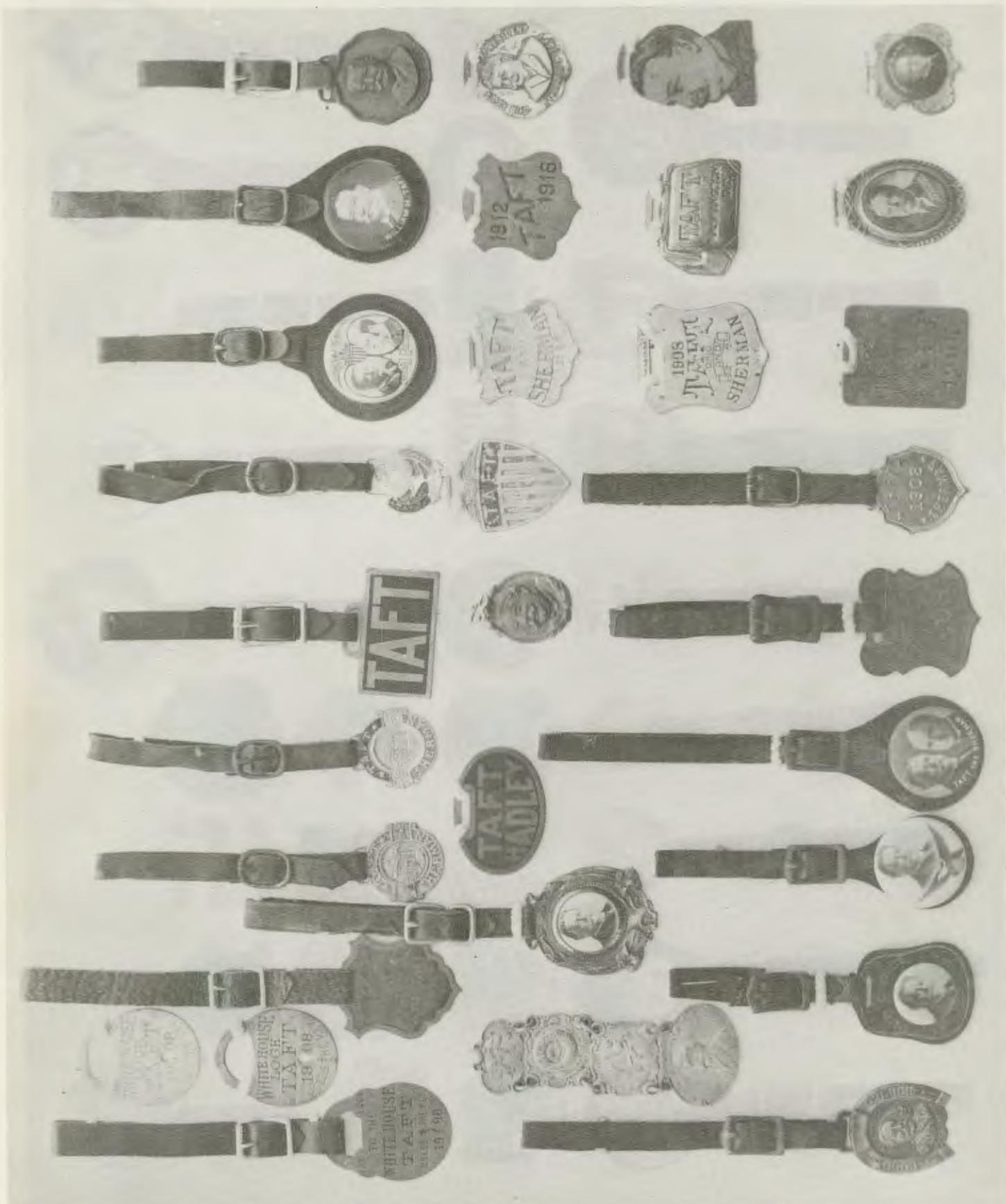
POLITICAL WATCH FOBS



POLITICAL WATCH FOBS



POLITICAL WATCH FOBS



THE AMAZING MONUMENT

(Courtesy of UNIVERSITY EXPLORER, University of California and CBS Radio)

The Washington Monument is as American as football, and it's been kicked around almost as much. It's a national symbol, and we accept it with as little question as we do the Flag or the American Eagle. We proudly point out that its severe and forthright lines are the perfect tribute to the unwavering simplicity and stalwart character of our first President. But in the light of history, it's surprising that the memorial to Washington turned out to be an obelisk at all or that its simplicity was not compromised in half a dozen different ways. It was nearly built in the form of a temple. It might have taken the shape of a colonnade around a blunt-topped shaft, or as a huge mausoleum in the proportions of a pyramid.

The Monument's present-day dignity gives little hint of its stormy past. During its 36 years of construction it was a political football, the center of religious and financial squabbles, and the object of endless debate by public and private figures. At one time, it stood half-finished and all but abandoned for a period of 20 years.

It was more than 100 years from the time the memorial was first proposed to the year when it was finally dedicated and opened to the public. It was in 1783, even before Washington's death, that the continental Congress passed resolutions planning a memorial to his indomitable leadership during the War of Independence. The original idea was to erect an equestrian statue on a marble base.

After Washington died, Congress resolved to build a different monument to his memory. It was to be a great mausoleum of American marble and granite in the form of a pyramid, 100 feet square and of a suitable height. An appropriation for this purpose passed the House of Representatives but failed in the Senate. This action set the pattern for political behavior toward the memorial for the next fifty years. In 1816 it was suggested that a suitable tomb be built for Washington, but nothing came of it. In 1819, the Senate voted to build the equestrian statue, but the House blocked the appropriation. Other attempts followed in 1824 and 1825. A final failure in 1832, the 100th anniversary of Washington's birth, led a group of public-spirited citizens to propose that the Monument be built by private subscription. They formed the Washington National Monument Society and asked all patriotic citizens to subscribe one dollar. Chief Justice Marshall was elected the society's first president.

Contributions came in rather slowly, and in the first 14 years only \$87,000 was obtained. It was decided, however, to begin work with the hope that much more could be collected later. A nationwide contest for a design was won by architect Robert Mills. His plans were considerably more elaborate than the present Monument. They called for a circular Greek temple 250 feet in diameter and 100 feet high. This was to have a rotunda containing 30 massive columns representing the 30 states of the Union. Beneath the building were to be catacombs for Presidents and other great deceased Americans. The portico was to support a gigantic statue of Washington sitting in a chariot drawn by six horses and driven by a figure representing Victory. A central shaft was to rise 600 feet to be capped by a blunt point.

The Mills plan was so complicated that it was decided to concentrate on the central shaft and leave the rest until later. Accordingly, in 1848, permission was obtained from Congress to choose a site and begin the work. The spot chosen had historical background, for it was the site designated for Washington's long-projected equestrian statue. Here a foundation was set and preparations were made to lay the cornerstone. This ceremony took place on the 4th of July in 1848. It was a great event, not only attended by President Polk, but by such notables as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. For the occasion a temporary triumphal arch was erected. It was covered with colored cloth and various decorations, the most remarkable of which was a live eagle.

The cornerstone was a huge piece of marble weighing over 12 tons. It contained, among other things, a copy of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, the census of the United States for 1840, and all the coins of the nation from the half-dime to the gold eagle. It also held newspapers from many states and a copy of Appleton's Railway and Steamboat Companion.

THE AMAZING MONUMENT (CONT.)

A crowd of fifteen to twenty thousand people watched as Grand Master French, of the Masonic Order wielded the same trowel that George Washington himself had used in laying the cornerstone of the capitol building 55 years earlier.

Construction went ahead steadily for the next 6 years, and a height of over 150 feet was reached. Then a most unusual series of events occurred. It all began when citizens of Alabama offered to send a prepared stone in place of a donation. The society readily accepted the idea, and stone contributions were invited from everyone, including foreign countries. Among those which arrived from abroad was one from the Pope. It was a block of Italian marble from the Temple of Concord and was inscribed "Rome to America."

A political development of the 1850's was a faction called the American Party, popularly known as the "Know Nothings." This group was anti-foreign and anti-Catholic. When its members heard that the Pope had sent a stone for the Washington Monument, they were highly incensed. They started agitation to have the stone refused. The society showed little intention of complying and the "Know Nothings" decided on desperate action. On the night of March 5, 1854, a group of them slipped quietly into the Monument grounds. They threw a rope around the watchman's hut, thus tying him inside. Then they broke open the building where the memorial stones were kept and stole the marble block that came from the Vatican. Apparently, they hauled it to the nearby Potomac, partly smashed it with a sledge hammer, and dropped most of it into the river. It was never recovered. Considerable excitement followed the news that the stone had been disposed of, and there were several near riots. There was a flurry of excitement in Europe, and the Pope was said to have sent an emissary to the United States to make an investigation. There was a suggestion that the Vatican be asked to send a new stone, but nothing came of it.

Partly because of this scandal and partly because of adverse business conditions around 1854, collections fell off to almost nothing. The society decided to ask Congress for a grant to continue the work. A House committee recommended an appropriation of \$200,000 but before the measure could be passed, the "Know Nothings" committed another act of violence. They stole the Monument itself! On the eve of Washington's birthday, 1855, a group of "Know Nothings" broke into the society's offices, stole the books and records, and elected themselves the new officers.

Work had practically ceased on the Monument, but the "Know Nothings" took over the grounds by force and replaced the superintendent with a man of their own choosing. Then they sent out an appeal for contributions to complete the structure. Prospective contributors, however, were confused by the claims and counter-claims of the two sets of officers, and as a result little money was forthcoming. To support its plea for funds, the "Know Nothing" group added two layers of stone to the Monument. These layers were built of material already on the grounds, mostly stones which had been discarded as unsuitable. When serious work was later resumed, these two layers had to be removed. Perhaps theft of the Washington Monument contributed to the political decline of the "Know Nothings"--at any rate, they collapsed within three years. The Monument then reverted to the original society.

A new nationwide campaign for funds during the Presidential election of 1860 produced the following amazing results: California, \$10,962; St. Louis, \$54; Prince George County, Maryland, \$3.63. There were no other contributions in all of the United States.

The Civil War brought an end to activity, and the stump of the Monument stood dumpy and desolate for 20 years. It was once proposed that it should be finished off at that 150-foot level and an eternal fire kept burning on top. Another suggestion was that it be torn down and the marble used for some other kind of Monument. The society resisted such ideas and finally persuaded Congress to take over financial responsibility. In 1876, the United States Army Engineers were put in charge. They decided the foundation was not strong enough for so great a shaft, and they added additional concrete to a depth of 12 feet. They also decided that the planned 600 feet was too high.

George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, did some research on the customary dimensions of obelisks. Obelisks are not just any shape one chooses to make them -- they have a certain

THE AMAZING MONUMENT (CONT.)

traditional form. Marsh reported that the Mills design was far from correct. The engineers revised the plans on the basis of what had already been completed and reduced the Monument's height by 45 feet and replaced the blunt cap.

The second cornerstone, 150 feet high, was laid in 1880 when construction of the shaft was resumed. This time it was President Hayes who officiated. Work now progressed steadily, and a little over four years later the great 3,300 pound capstone was lowered into position. On its peak was placed the 100-ounce point of aluminum. During the last few days of construction, larger and larger crowds had gathered on the Monument grounds, and it was estimated that 10,000 telescopes were focused on the peak when the capstone was set. While the capstone was being formed, sagacious stone-cutters had saved every little scrap of marble. These bits of stone were sold to souvenir hunters, who sometimes had them made into jewelry. Much interest was also shown in the aluminum tip. Aluminum was a comparatively rare metal in those days, and the tip was the largest piece cast up to that time. When it was displayed in New York, many people requested permission to step over it so they could say they had stepped over the top of the Washington Monument.

The completed Monument was a little over 555 feet high. At the time, it was the highest building ever erected. It is still the tallest piece of masonry in the world. An objection was once voiced that it was not a true obelisk, since obelisks are cut from a single piece of stone. However, a Congressional resolution pointed out that its construction was in keeping with the American motto, "E pluribus unum" -- one from many.

Among the most interesting features of the Monument are the tribute blocks from various states and organizations. Although the Pope's stone was lost, the other 202 blocks were set along the stairway in the shaft's interior. These include stones from the battlefields of Bunker Hill and Long Island, from the ruins of ancient Carthage, and from the former tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena. One stone declares that Delaware, "First to Adopt, Will be the Last to Desert the Constitution." A block from the Pennsylvania Sons of Temperance proclaims, "The Surest Safeguard of the Liberty of Our Country is Total Abstinence from All that Intoxicates." The Free City of Bremen contributed a stone which says, "Friendly Bremen to the great and good Washington." Other blocks were received from "American Residing in Foo-Chow-Foo, China, 1875" and from Citizens of Stockton, California. The stone from the state of California is a block of gold quartz which announces the state as the "youngest sister of the Union."

Since the Monument was completed, a few quibblers have pointed out that it does not stand at the exact intersection of the main axes of the capitol. One writer suggested it would be a good idea to take it apart and move it. But most people will probably share the sentiments of Calvin Coolidge, who once managed in his laconic way to characterize both Washington and his memorial. A visitor to the White House asked Coolidge if he didn't think Washington had been somewhat outmoded by the passing years. Coolidge moved to a south window, pointed across the grounds to the graceful obelisk and said, "His Monument still stands."

Thanks to Steve Bibler for suggesting this article.

EDITORIALIZING with 'Chick'

There is some very good 'food for thought' in this issue regarding buttons issued chiefly for collectors. Some would over simplify the problem and especially the solution. It is very difficult to legislate any morality, especially collectors morality. To me, it seems once the collector has heard the 1968 story, then collectively, by each one's decision as to what he plans to do in 1972, he will ultimately govern, for he holds the 'purse strings'.

Warning, there are unconfirmed, but rather questionable offers making the rounds currently, coming out of Iowa. Offers of a group of 15 or 20 of the most rare celluloids are being offered at very reasonable prices. Several different addresses, general delivery and box numbers are being used. If you don't know the offerree, it's good not to send the money until you get the items.

For the Newer Collector

by Webster T. Haven, #131, 324 Monticello Dr. N.,
Syracuse, NY 13205

In the last issue of the KEYNOTER, a question and answer appeared in this column, relative to William McKinley Dinner Pail buttons. Considerable correspondence has since been received pertaining to this subject. Robert Ferrell sent me a photostat of an item that we did not mention that he has in his collection. It is a 1-1/2 inch metal pin back that is shaped like a cylinder type dinner pail, with McKinley's head and the words, "Full Dinner Pail" raised up on it. A number of members have also reported having 1-3/4 inch McKinley-Roosevelt jugates on dinner buckets of the more common celluloid type. I regret to inform the owners of the latter item that it is a fake. It was depicted in the Brummagem Column, by Wayne LaPoe, issued by APIC in 1965 as a supplement to the 1964-65 Winter issue of the KEYNOTER. It is also pictured in The Report on Fakes and Reproductions, revised as of April, 1969, and compiled by Gary Lundquist. There it is listed as C 1 on page 1.

Q. Somewhere I read of Warren G. Harding's 1920 campaign referred to as "The Second Front Porch Campaign." What was the First Front Porch Campaign.

A. In 1896, while William Jennings Bryan was making speeches daily all over the country, William McKinley received thousands of visitors on his front porch in Canton, Ohio. This is usually referred to as the first front porch campaign. Actually, even prior to that, on October 18, 1880, a delegation of about five hundred German-Americans from Cleveland visited General James Garfield at nearby Mentor, Ohio, and he welcomed them in German.

Q. Was Franklin Delano Roosevelt the first president to campaign for a third full term?

A. No. Although Ulysses S. Grant had served two full terms as President, he led James Garfield through the first 35 ballots at the Republican National Convention in 1880.

Q. What causes cracks on the face of celluloid buttons, and what can be done to repair them?

A. I have discussed this question with several veteran collectors. They all seem to feel that these cracks are the result of extremes of temperature. I know that I have found cracks on buttons that I obtained from old attics or barns. As for repairing them, my suggestion is to replace them with like items that are not damaged, in those cases where the item is not real expensive. If it is a rare item, you might try touching it very lightly with acetone on a real fine brush. You might even consider having a button company replace the celluloid covering it, if it will warrant the expense.

Q. Have any Presidents ever been inaugurated on Sunday?

A. Yes, Dwight D. Eisenhower was inaugurated on Sunday, January 20, 1957 at a private ceremony and again on Monday, January 21, 1957 at a public ceremony. However, it is the general practice, where the inauguration date has fallen on a Sunday, to postpone it until Monday.

Q. On the Wilkie buttons, what does the "Wilkie First Million," "Wilkie Second Million" etc. mean.

A. These slogans refer to the number of those that were considered Wilkie supporters.

Q. A collector advised me to save "paper." Just what paper items should be saved.

A. Each collector must decide for himself what to collect. Among my paper items are: autographs, ballots, books and pamphlets, broadsides and hand bills, bumper stickers, cartoons, convention tickets, Currier & Ives prints, trade cards, inauguration invitations and tickets, letters, newspapers, photographs, post cards, posters, printed and franked envelopes, sheet music, stamps and stereo views, etc.

Q. Have all the retiring Presidents attended the inauguration of their successors.

A. Although they have not always been on the most friendly terms, all but three have attended. John Adams did not attend Thomas Jefferson's inauguration. John Quincy Adams was not present at Andrew Jackson's, and Andrew Johnson did not appear at Ulysses S. Grant's inauguration.

REPORT OF THE APIC NOMINATING COMMITTEE

We have endeavored, and feel we have, obtained a slate of officers which will offer the APIC continued growth, along with stability. You will find some new names, some old names -- it was a difficult assignment for we wanted to represent all parts of the country, as well as a varied and representative group of collectors. We are sure we will not please everyone, and for some offices those we originally considered could not serve, but we do feel that the slate is a very representative group of members who will do a fine job for the next two years.

The biographical sketches of the nominees follow:

FOR PRESIDENT: Gene F. McGreevy, #137, is the General Manager of General Electric's Mid-West distributor at Davenport, Iowa. He is a former Executive of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and Special Agent of the Counterfeit Enforcement Division of the Treasury Department, Past-President of the Davenport Kiwanis Club and of the Quad-Cities Sales Executives Club and was a Colonel on the Military Staff of Governor Hughes, now Senator Hughes, of Iowa. He is a member of the State Judicial Nominating Commission of the Davenport Civil Service Commission, and of the Scott County Board of Social Services. Gene's been a collector since 1939 and is currently a member of the APIC Board of Directors. Those of you who attended the National APIC Convention in Washington, D. C. in 1968 will recall the fine talk he presented on how collectors can publicize our fine hobby and promote Americanism. He has given hundreds of talks all over Iowa, extolling our political system and our hobby. In agreeing to accept the nomination he said that he will endeavor to exert the kind of leadership which the Past Presidents have exhibited and that he will curtail some of his current activities, so that he can devote more time to the APIC; and is looking forward to working with the Executive Board and all members for a finer APIC.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: Region #1 - Webster T. Haven, #131, Syracuse, New York, Construction Executive. Web is a founder and past president of the NY-PA Chapter. Renominated for V.P. Region #2 - Stanley King, #442, New York City - Textile Designer - Stan is a founder and past officer of the Metropolitan Chapter. Renominated for V.P. - Region #3 - Larry Krug, #714, Chicago, Illinois - Radio-TV Director. Larry is a founder and past president of Chicago Chapter. New nominee for V.P. Region #4 - Mrs. Lois Rathbone, #328, Denver, Colorado - Housewife and on staff of Governor Love. Lois is a founder and past officer of the Colorado Chapter. Renominated for V.P. Region #5 - John H. Fraser, #1233, Sacramento, California - Executive Representative. Jack currently is President of Northern California Chapter. New nominee for V.P.

FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER: Stephen H. Bibler, #138, Portland, Oregon - Retired. Steve is our current, efficient, Secretary-Treasurer. Renominated for Secretary-Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: (listed alphabetically). Joseph W. Brown, #95, Milwaukee, Wisc. - Insurance company executive - a founder and officer of Wisconsin Chapter. Active in reorganization of APIC and former APIC Director. Nominated to return to Board. Donald M. Coney, #202, Newington, Connecticut - Salesman - a founder and officer of Connecticut Chapter and Past Secretary-Treasurer of APIC. Renominated. J. Doyle DeWitt, #25, West Hartford, Connecticut - Insurance Company Executive. Our foremost Political American author and collector. Renominated. Mrs. Marian Ford, #784, Sherman Oaks, California - housewife - current APIC, V.P. for Region #5. New nominee to Board. John C. Gibson, Sr. #240, Warren, Ohio - General Contractor. Past President of Ohio Chapter. New nominee to Board. Robert O. Lowe, #174, Palmyra, New York - Systems Analyst - currently President of NY-PA Chapter. New nominee to Board. Edwin E. Puls, #53, Birmingham, Michigan - retired sales engineer - active in reorganization of APIC and a founder and past officer of Michigan Chapter. Renominated. Jerry D. Roe, #501, Lansing, Michigan - Executive Director of Michigan Republican Party - a founder and currently President of Michigan Chapter. New nominee to Board.

We solicit and appreciate your vote of confidence.

Submitted by APIC Nominating Committee Chairman: Frank Corbeil, #348, Bristol, Connecticut
Members: U. I. Chick Harris, #139 - St. Louis, Mo.
George Williams, #543, Studio City, Calif.

APIC CHAPTER NEWS by Ferd O'Brien. #103.

Chicago Area Chapter Meeting - March 22, 1970

A group of nearly 60 turned out for the March 22nd meeting of the Chicago Area Chapter of A.P.I.C., resulting in a vigorous buying-selling-trading session. The main order of business was election of 1970 officers. Nelson Chubb, #165, was elected President, John Huff, #1119, was elected Vice-President, and LeRoy Blommaert, #489, was elected Secretary-Treasurer. The next chapter meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, June 28 at two o'clock (2:00) at 2nd Presbyterian Church, 2000 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. A \$5.00 door prize awaits some lucky person attending this meeting. This incentive is a new chapter policy to help maintain the excellent turnout the chapter meetings have been drawing.

Larry L. Krug, Secretary-Treasurer

Ohio Chapter Meeting - Dayton, Ohio - May 8-9, 1970

About 65 from seven states registered at the Holiday Inn in Dayton for a fine meeting on Friday evening, May 8, and Saturday, May 9. There was a lot of fine material available in "Cox" country and the bourse was lively. Chapter President, Dale Wagner and meeting Chairmen Jerry Wildenhaus and Ed Hoff arranged a fine program which featured a film on The Hughes and the 1920 Campaign. The fall meeting will probably be held in the Warren, Ohio area.

Gateway-to-the-West Chapter - St. Louis - May 8, 1970

A fine group attended the quarterly meeting on Friday evening, May 8. Joe Hafey, a new Missourian, gave an interesting talk on the Smithsonian Collection and the Nation's Capitol. The new officers, President, Paul Williamson #1413; Vice President, Warren Lee #453; Secretary-Treasurer, Rodger McGowan, #1361; and Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard Vincent, Jr. #1604, took office and discussion centered around a swap, sell, trade fest scheduled for Sunday, June 14, to which all mid-westerners are invited. The location is Farm & Home Savings & Loan Building on Lockwood in downtown Webster Groves.

Rodger McGowan, Secretary-Treasurer

Wisconsin Chapter Meeting - Milwaukee - April 5, 1970

The spring meeting of the Wisconsin Chapter was held at the Milwaukee offices of the Association Life Insurance Company, with Joe Brown as host and Meeting Chairman. The fall meeting will be held at Endevor, Wisconsin with Clarence Staudenmayer as host. The Chapter went on record as favoring a policy of boycotting private issue campaign items. Truman items will be topic of discussion at the next meeting. Joe Brown presented a talk about the third party items of the 1968 campaign.

Submitted by Jack Putman

Connecticut Chapter Meeting - Wallingford - April 11, 1970

The spring meeting held at Yale Motor Inn on Saturday, April 11, was well attended, attracting collectors from all of the Eastern Coast. Many interesting items changed hands, and all left looking forward to the National Convention in August and our meeting next spring.

Submitted by Don Coney

Northern California Chapter Meeting - Sacramento - March 15, 1970

The spring meeting held in the State Employees Credit Union Building was well attended by members from both Northern and Southern California. An interesting meeting chaired by Chapter President, John H. Fraser, was capped off with a lively swap and sell session.

THE COLLECTORS 1968 CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN HISTORY

Stanley King #442 and Marshall N. Levin #844

1968 was an extraordinary year for collectors of presidential campaign buttons -- unquestionably the biggest since 1940, and perhaps the biggest ever. Well over 2,000 different pinbacks were produced, and many of us invested a good deal of time and money gathering as many of them as we could. 1968 also saw greatly increased interest in collecting political memorabilia, and this was reflected by a dramatic surge in applications for membership in the APIC.

It is now a year and a half after the 1968 election, and talk of candidacies for 1972 reminds us that soon we'll be collecting for a new campaign. Before that begins in earnest, however, we thought it would be useful and instructive to do a little research and analysis of the 1968 material. Why was it such a bountiful campaign for collectors and will 1972 be the same?

Our object was to find out, as accurately as we could, the nature and sources of the huge outpouring of campaign buttons available in 1968. The results, as you will see, are astonishing.

First, a word on methods. To keep the project within reason, we decided to limit the survey to celluloid and litho pinbacks (these are the items prized by most collectors, anyway). No metal pins or badges, no china, no cloth or paper items, and nothing that wasn't meant to be worn on clothing was tabulated.

Also, we chose to limit our review to material produced for the three major candidates -- Nixon, Humphrey, and Wallace. Including the minor-party candidates would, we felt, distort the results.

For the purposes of the study, we divided all buttons into two major categories: Public Buttons and Collector Buttons. Public buttons are those that were available at the various campaign headquarters, at newsstands, department stores, from street vendors, or anywhere else where the general public could obtain them. Public buttons are those that were obviously made to promote a candidate or a party to the general public.

Collector buttons are those that were made by individuals, chiefly APIC members for sale or trade to other collectors. These pins were made solely for profit from collectors and were essentially not available at any headquarters. It is obvious that they were not made to promote a candidate to the voting public.

This is what we found:

<u>PUBLIC BUTTONS</u> (Headquarters, newsstands, etc.)					<u>COLLECTOR BUTTONS</u> (Made by Individuals)				
	Jugates	Single Photos	Names & Slogans	TOTAL		Jugates	Single Photos	Names & Slogans	TOTAL
Nixon-Agnew	4	6	77	87		218	70	102	390
Humphrey-Muskie	4	14	68	86		150	49	85	284
Wallace-LeMay	0	8	10	18		88	27	65	180
Total	8	28	155	191		456	146	252	854

A total of 1,045 different 1968 pinbacks for the three major candidates. Of these 854 (more than 80%) were made by collectors for other collectors. Only 191 of the 1,045 were produced for distribution to the voting public.

Even more significant, however, are the jugates: OVER 98% OF THE 1968 JUGATES WERE MADE BY COLLECTORS OR DEALER-COLLECTORS. Only 8 out of the total of 464 jugates were Public or Headquarters items -- 456 were produced by collectors chiefly for other collectors.

What, then, can we expect in 1972? The APIC has a sensible Constitution and Code of Ethics. Most of us are honorable individuals and serious collectors, and we try to live up to the standards set forth in these documents. But, in our eagerness to collect, we are apparently losing sight of our purpose: to collect, preserve, and study items pertaining to American political history.

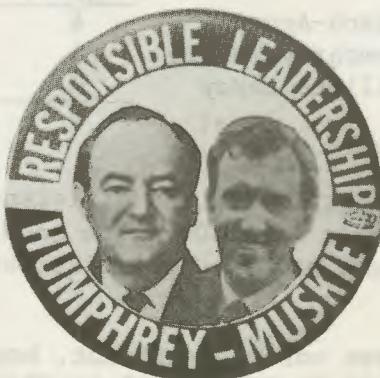
When it turns out that we ourselves made more than 98% of the jugates -- and more than 80% of all the buttons -- for a presidential campaign, we must face up to the fact that we are not collecting history -- we are creating it! Is this really what the APIC is all about?

It is obvious that we have created a monster. It is equally obvious that unless we take steps the monster we have created may very well devour us in 1972. Give this some serious thought and come to Boston prepared to contribute to a workable solution.

NOTE: Although we reviewed several extensive collections, as well as manufacturers' catalogs, headquarters' literature, and collectors' sales lists, we are aware that in a survey of this sort some mistakes will have been made. Buttons that were APIC items in one part of the country may also have been available in quantity at a headquarters in another state, and vice-versa. We have checked doubtful items as best we could, but we are not infallible.

The question of Wallace-LeMay jugates is a case in point. According to the National Campaign Headquarters in Montgomery, there were no Wallace-LeMay jugates issued or used during the campaign. We have not been able to locate anyone who obtained a Wallace-LeMay jugate at a campaign headquarters, newsstand, store, etc., but it is possible that some were available in some parts of the country.

We are picturing the eight jugates which, to the best of our knowledge, were available either at campaign headquarters or at other public places during the 1968 campaign. We would appreciate hearing from collectors who might have obtained other jugates from these sources. Please send such buttons, or photographs of them, along with details of where you obtained them, to either of us so that we may revise and correct our results. Buttons will be returned promptly and insured.



The Secretary's Corner

Stephen H. Bibler, # 138

Along with the Winter issue was included a Special Report and Notice of Special Election on a proposed amendment to the constitution regarding qualifications for the office of president. This proposed amendment was defeated with 77.7% of those voting against the amendment, and 22.3% voting for the amendment.

The books for the roster were closed in early March, and after a lot of assembly work and typing, were printed and mailed April 25/6. We hope you like the new perfect binding. We now have members all over the U.S.A. and Canada - have added Alaska, but still lack Hawaii. Have lost Idaho with the death of Joe Fuld.

Applications for membership # 1996 through # 2087 as published in the Winter issue have been admitted to membership.

Applications for membership: The following applications were received in the last quarter. Should any member know of any good reason why any applicant should be excluded from membership in A.P.I.C., please send such objection, in writing, to the Secretary-Treasurer. If there are no objections filed prior to July 15, 1970, these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the next issue. The list of applicants now includes the names of the sponsors for the respective new members. The sponsors are shown in parenthesis after the data on the respective member.

2088- Walter F. Sill, Jr., R.R. # 7, Benton, Kentucky 42025
Theme Park Owner, 2-c-h-1-q-z, (502)527-9948 (J. B. Cobb)

2089- Mrs. Leo J. Caron, R.F.D. # 3, Plymouth, Massachusetts 02360
Antique Dealer and Assembler, 3-c-d-h-m-q-X, (617)866-4414 (Stephen Bibler)

2090- Mrs. Robert M. Curry, 26732 Basswood Ave., Palos Verdes Peninsula, Ca. 90274
Housewife, 2-c-h-i-1-m-q-z, (213)378-3357

2091- Ernest F. Rethschulte, 3057 Oak Forest Drive, Parkville, Maryland 21234
Pipefitter, 2-c-i-1-l-q-u-v

2092- Dan Gehres, 405 S. Shannon St., Van Wert, Ohio 45891
Student, 1-c-i-1-r-u-v, (419)2323631 (Dale E. Wagner)

2093- Victor E. Gould, 7201 Meyers Road, Sumner, Washington 98390
Teacher, 2-c-i-m-r-u-v, (206)UN-3-1742

2094- Matt Silverman, 7901 Corteland Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37919
Student, 1-c-h-1-q-z, (615)588-1595 (Mrs. Arnold Alperstein)

2095- Emil S. Pavlich, 1706 - 15th Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501
Kellogg Cereal Co., 2-c-l-r-u, (712)322-6535 (Walt Cady & Leonard Stark)

2096- John B. Rigg, Jr., 120 Westway Rd., Apt. T-3, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770
Aide to Sen. Allott, 2-c-i-1-q-z, (301)4747992, (202)225-5941
(Lois Rathbone)

2097- Ronald Zukin, Gov. Sproul Apts., 107 Myers Manor, Broomall, Penn. 19008
Pharmacist, 2-c-i-1-q-u-v, (215)EL-6-2285, (215)696-0951 (Irwin Schier)

2098- Joe A. Witek, 4223 - 10th Avenue, So. Temple, Pennsylvania 19560
Student, 1-c-h-m-q-u, (George Rinsland)

2099- Mark Wright, 4526 Copeland Avenue, San Diego, California 92116
Student, (714)284-0940 (Eileen Elfant)

2100- Carl T. Wirth, 1412 N. Sycamore, Wahoo, Nebraska 68066
College Student, 2-c-i-1-q-u-v, (402)443-9947 (Chas. McSorley)

2101- Miss Maureen Drummy, 1608 -20th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009
Congressional Aide, 2-c-i-1-r-u, (202)462-4289, (202)224-2476 (Gus Miller)

2102- Francis X. Jardel, 5 Roundabout Lane, Levittown, Pennsylvania 19055
Teacher, former member

2103- George Pallas, 123 Elbridge Road, New Britain, Connecticut 06052
Student, 1-c-h-m-posters, stickers-q-u, BA-5-7068

2104- Hank Spangenberger, P. O. Box 7, Englewood, Ohio 45322
Numismatist, 2-c-d-h-1-q-z, (513)836-2721

Applications for membership - continued

2105- Thomas A. Davis, 3705 Grantley Road, Toledo, Ohio 43613
Teacher, 2-c-h-m-r-z, (419)4799752, (419) 8938778

2106- Joseph Newman, 2024 Sherman St., Anderson, Indiana 46014
Delco-remy, 2-c-i-l-r-u, (317)6433265 (Otis Cox)

2107- W. John Palmer, 27 Blackmer Road, Sudbury, Massachusetts 01776
Engineer, 2-c-h-l-q-z, (617)443-2301, (617)384-3121 (Gary Lundquist)

2108- Kurt D. Zwikel, 838 N. 27th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania 18104
Student, 2-c-i-m-q-u, (215)434-4501

2109- Col. Ken L. Swanger, R.D. # 2, Box 334, Shelby, Ohio 44875
Mover, Auctioneer, 2-c-d-h-i-l-m-q-z, (419)347-7326 (Paul Dickson)

2110- Lewis P. Sheldon, 120 East 34 St., New York, New York 10016
Sales Manager, 3-c-h-m-r-z, (212)LE-25149, (212)6617333 (J. Raynor)

2111- Jack Strong, 8 Saratoga Circle, Hempstead, New York 11550
Tech. Writer, Grumman Aircraft, (J. E. Raynor)
3-c-d-h-i-Liberty Loan-US flags, Red +, Salv.Army-misc.-m-s-u-w

2112- Bryce Zabel, 249 East Lincoln Street, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-z, 648-1694 (Mark Olson)

2113- Ed L. Levin, 7668 Winnetka Avenue, Winnetka, California 91306
Film Technician, 3-c-d-i-l-q-u, (213)3419628 (Larry Blinn)

2114- Kenn Boelte, 6650 Dearborn, Mission, Kansas 66202
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-z, (913)HE-20703, (913)8435450 (Mr. Hart)

2115- Arthur E. Scott, 5401 BobAnn Drive, Centreville, Virginia 22020
Photographer, 3-c-i-m-q-X, (703)830-8772, (202)225-2946 (Gus Miller)

2116- Wm. R. Hill, 1262 E. Mt. Airy Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19150
Coins & Tokens, 3-c-d-i-l-r-u-w, (Byron M. Hoke)

2117- Mark A. Sengel, 2414 Ridge Road Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22302
Student, 1-c-i-m-q-u, (703)683-2353

2118- Lowell Schmidt, 803 E. Broadway, Pierre, South Dakota 57501
Commissioner of Revenue, S.D., 3-c-h-m-r-u-v, (605)224-7052, (605)224-3311
(Ed Hilligoss)

2119- Gerald V. Pape, 100 W. 94th St., Apt. 25N. New York, New York 10025
Systems Manager, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (212)865-8286, (212)644-3206 (J. Raynor)

2120- Mark D. Jacobs, 1748 N. Honore, Chicago, Illinois 60622
Dealer in Politicania, 2-c-d-i-misc. buttons & watch fobs-l-s-z
(312)252-1320, (312)252-1320 (Joseph L. Jacobs)

2121- Melburn F. Feldpausch, 21 Lakeview Drive, Belleville, Illinois 62223
Pipefitter, 3-c-h-i-l-m-q-z

2122- Gerald Boone, 1713 West 28th St., Lorain, Ohio 44052
Inspector, 2-c-h-l-r-z, (216)282-5771, (James E. Dyer)

2123- Erroll J. Leslie, 222 West Washington St., Charles Town, W. Virginia 25414
Operate Music Store, 2-c-d-h-l-q-z, (304)725-2981, (304)725-7512
(Kenton H. Broyles)

2124 Douglas St. Angelo, 1310 Parga Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32304
Professor, 3-c-i-m-q-z, (904)576-1753, (904)599-3451 (James Joanas)

2125- James D. Comerford, 54 Cantey Place NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30327
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-u-v, 351-6370, (Lee Evans)

2126- Mrs. Carol Jean Purdy, 155 Countryside, Hays, Kansas 67601
Housewife, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (913)625-7501 (C. W. Fishbaugh)

2127- David M. Howard, 608 South Fourth, Columbia, Missouri 65201
Student, 2-c-i-m-q-z, (314)442-8970 (Paul Williamson)

2128- Donald B. Keefe, 226 Main Street, Townsend, Massachusetts 01469
Teacher, 3-c-i-m-r-z, (617)597-2795, (617)597-8721

2129- Michael Menczer, 7321 Olive, St. Louis, Missouri 63130
Programmer, 2-c-h-l-q-z, VO-3-4872 (Paul Williamson)

2130- Mark Pavlick, 212 Balto-Annapolis Blvd. NW, Glen Burnia, Maryland 21061
Student, 1-c-h-m-q-u, (301)761-3232 (Wm. C. Rickrode)

2131- Joseph D. Hayes, 2262 Pimmit Dr., Apt. 4, Falls Church, Virginia 22043
U.S. Navy, 2-c-h-l-q-z, 893-5392, QX-6-0626 (Gus J. Miller)

2132- Dr. Dennis A. Wilson, 1433 Albert Avenue, Muskegon, Michigan 49442
College Administrator, 2-c-i-m-q-u. (616)773-0062, (616)773-9131

Applications for membership - continued.

2133- Mrs. Rita Mason, 6625 Limekiln Pk., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19138
Secretary, 3-c-h-i-l-m-q-u-v, WA-7-2871, WA-4-6600 (Ted Hake)

2134- Joseph A. Langis, 67 Sydney St., Dorchester, Mass. 02125
Student, 1-c-i-m-q-z, 282-6963 (William Singer)

2135- John P. Mayne, P.O. Box 4374, St. Louis, Missouri 63123
Computer Systems Analyst, 2-c-h-i-novelty-m-q-z, (314)544-3431 (K.Broyles)

2136- Dr. Darrell C. Crain, 2744 Brandywine St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20008
Physician, 3-c-h-m-medals & badges-q-z, (202)EM-2-0468, (202)223-5320

2137- Joseph P. Molinari, Jr., 57 Ford Avenue, Oneonta, New York 13820
Attorney, 2-c-h-l-q-z, (607)432-5193, (607)432-6720 (Chick Harris)

2138- K. Douglas Blount, 2120 Dolin Street, Hopewell, Virginia 23860
Student, 1-c-h-m-q-z, (703)458-2836, (Wm. C. Rickrode)

2139- John Joseph Windle, 79 Fleetwood Road, Dumont, New Jersey 07628
Student, 1-c-h-l-q-u-v, (201)385-1678 (Ed Veleber)

2140- J. Richardson, RR # 5, Decatur Hi-Way Airport, Decatur, Indiana 46733
Airport Operator, 3-c-i-l-q-u, (219)724-7676

2141- Don Brown, Leon, Iowa 50144
Book Store Owner, 2-c-h-i-q-X, (519)446-4670, (519)446-4173, (Otha Wearin)

2142- Tim Anderson, 410 Westover Hills Blvd., Apt. 206, Richmond, Va. 23225
Television Director, 2-c-h-l-q-z, (703)232-9183, (703)355-8611 (M.Schwartz)

2143- Crager Boardman, Rt. 3, Camden, New York 13316
Veterinarian, 3-c-d-i-l-q-u-w, 245-1950, (Webster T. Haven)

2144- Selmer M. Salvesen, 2320 Cleveland Avenue, Ft. Myers, Florida 33901
Disabled, 3-c-h-i-l-m-q-X,

2145 Terry L. Seip, 8320 Airline Highway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70815
Grad. Student, 2-c-i-m-q-u, (504)927-3698, (504)388-4471 (Mrs.Martin Elfant)

2146- Edward J. Black, P. O. Box 141, Demarest, New Jersey 07627
Retired, 3-c-d-h-l-q-u, (201)768-6766 (Chas. McSorley)

2147- John L. Houdé, 608 S. Highland, Oak Park, Illinois 60304
Student, 1-c-h-m-r-z, (Mark Warda)

2148- Mrs. Jan Malis, 137 Millport Avenue, New Canaan, Connecticut 06840
Antique Dealer, 3-c-d-i-historical Americana-l-q-z
(203)966-9242, (203)966-8510 (M. Schwartz)

2149- A. Coleman Piper, 1708 South Crescent Blvd., Yardley, Penn. 19067
History Teacher, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (215)493-4368, (215)295-4131 (Robert Paige)

2150- William H. Fernholz, 5730 N. Kent Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217
Attorney, 2-c-h-m-r-z, (414)332-0652, (414)228-2347

2151- Stanley Curnow, 4431 Ridgeview Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45238
Post Office Clerk, 3-c-h-m-tokens & medals from Civil War-u, 471-2957

2152- Wm. B. Jackson, 3014 Grace Street, W. Melbourne, Florida 32901
Dealer (Air Force Ret.), 3-c-d-i-l-r-z, (305)727-0162, (305)723-9899

2153- Keith Dragt, P. O. Box 464, Grant, Michigan 49327
College Student, 1-c-i-m-r-u-v, (616)834-7789

2154- Herbert E. Lopp, 122 Fairfax St., Berkeley Springs, West Virginia 25411
Sand Loader, 3-c-h-l-q-u-X, (304)258-1823

2155- Alfred L. Dahlquist III, R.R. # 1, Milford, Illinois 60953
Factory Worker, 2-c-h-m-q-u, (815)682-3920

2156- Mrs. Virginia Davis, 920 Bloor Avenue, Flint, Michigan 48507
Teacher's Aide, 2-c-h-l-r-u, 234-4412, 233-4942 (Ed Puls)

2157- Glen V. Gentry, 1103 Sixth St., Clay Center, Kansas 67432
Retired, 3-c-h-i-merchant tokens-l-q, (913)ME-25108 (Hal Ottaway)

2158- Mrs. Hope Cross, Rt. 4, Box 346, West Bend, Wisconsin 53095
Housewife, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (414)334-3274 (Mrs. Eileen Elfant)

2159- John J. Pezli, 1204 E. 18th St., Marshfield, Wisconsin 54449
college student, 2-c-h-m-r-u-v, (715)384-4765, (Gary Lundquist)

2160- Richard M. Connelly, 504 Country Lane, Wildwood, Illinois 60030
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-z, (312)BA-3-4091

2161- Jonathan Lyle, 107 Highland Drive, McMurray, Pennsylvania 15317
Student, 1-c-i-l-q-u-v, (412)941-6522 (Rich Trimble)

2162- pending

Applications for membership - continued

2163- Leonard N. Hyman, 24 Montauk Dr., Creve Coeur, Missouri 63141
Teacher, 2-c-i-1-q-z, 432-8732, TH-5-5000 (Paul Williamson)

2164- Al W. Lehnerd, 238 Park Street, Butler, Pennsylvania 16001
Reg. Sanitarian, 3-c-i-m-r-z, 287-5932

2165- Norman H. Liebman, 101 W. 12th St., New York, New York 10011
Textiles, 3-c-h-Lincoln 19 mm mat.-q-z (212)YU-9-3680, (212)OX-5-3760
(Richard Crosby)

2166- Ronald L. Parsons, 2704 Hillside Drive, Burlingame, California 94010
Carpenter, 2-c-h-m-q-u, (415)343-1930

2167- Bernard Weisburgh, Forest Park - Town House # 23, So.Burlington, Ver.05401
Stock Broker, 2-c-i-1-q-z, (802)658-0437, (802)863-2821

2168- Benjamin J. Blinn, 1053 Melrose Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey 08629
Student, 1-c-i-historical & patriotic-m-q-u, (609)599-1643 (Edward Stahl)

2169- Miss Ethel Elaine Stanton, 62 North Broad St., Penn's Grove, N.J. 08069
Supervisor Mail & Dup. DuPont, 2-c-h-m-post cards-q-u
(609)299-4912, (302)774-2565 (Alan F. Simpson)

2170- Dr. Louis D. Corson, RFD 6, 720 North Holly Drive, Annapolis, Md. 21401
Retired Educator, 3-c-i-1-q-u, (301)757-2570 (A. H. Albert)

2171- G. James Nelson, 9332 Timber Trail, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15237
C.P.A., 2-c-h-presidential autographed documents-1-q-z, (412)366-2362
(Dave Beck)

2172- David W. Gibson, 1006 Emerald Dr., Alexandria, Virginia 22308
Student, 1-c-h-1-q-z, 780-8894

2173- Robert C. Kinard, 230 Essex Road, Lexington, Ohio 44904
Surveyor, 2-c-i-1-q-z, (Van Grafmiller)

TOP RECRUITERS FOR THE QUARTER

Three members each- Eileen Elfant, Gus Miller, J. Raynor, Paul Williamson

Two members each- Ken Broyles, Gary Lundquist, Chas. McSorley,
William C. Rickrode, Meyer Schwartz

Rejoined-

245- Harry M. Lessin, P. O. Box 111, Norwalk, Connecticut 06852
attorney, 3-c-i-1-q-u-v-w, (203)847-1054

1325- Thomas D. Slater, 105 Chapel Crest Terrace, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15238
Student, 1-c-d-i-1-s-z, (412)963-8751

Too late for roster-

1801- Mike H. Blumenfeld, 4133 Nakoma Road, Madison, Wisc. 53711
student, 1-c-h-1-q-z, 231-2042

1355- Charles A. Coss, 114 Lincoln Way, Dixon, Illinois 61021
Electrician, 2-c-d-h-m-q-u, (815)288-5378

1248 James D. King, Box 196, Ridgewood, New Jersey 07451
Personnel, 2-c-h-1-q-z, (201)445-0549, (201)567-8000

579- Robert M. Levine, 7428 Wellington Way, Clayton, Missouri 63105
student, 1-c-i-third party-1-r-z, (314)863-1120

1534 John Nail, 605 No. Grove, Oak Park, Illinois 60302
student, 1-c-i-1-both Kennedys-r-u-v, (312)848-3922

1426- Michael L. Notestone, 749 Delano Avenue, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601
student, 2-c-i-m-q-z, (614)772-1545

1403- John B. Platt, Jr., 1122 W. 51st St., Davenport, Iowa 52806
sales executive, 3-c-i-m-q-z, (319)391-4581, (319)324-1608

588- Ronald F. Ware, 1235 Bretmoor Way, San Jose, Cal. 75129
Teacher, 2-c-h-1-r-z, (408)257-2388

To correct address in roster-

to complete address

John G. Simson, The Phoenix # S-7, Edgewater Park, New Jersey 08010

Important - Notify your Secretary-Treasurer promptly of any changes of address.
We should have this change a month ahead of time on KEYNOTER mailings.

Changes of address

Otis Cox, 2804 Greenbriar Road, Anderson, Indiana 46011
Robert E. Worrell, 102 Walnut St., Farmersville, Ohio 45325
Ted Boss, 302 Allen, San Angelo, Texas 76901
Morris Brauner, 306 Levering Mill Rd., Bala-Cynwyd, Penn. 19004
Thomas Butler, 12049 Arkansas, Artesia, California 90701
C. H. Clark, 3841 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio 43214
Joseph B. Engel, 120 Lanark Rd., Apt. 14, Brighton, Mass. 02146
Benjamin Fauver, P. O. Box 351, Eureka, California 95501
Mrs. Bess Finchum, c/o Don Updegraff, 1719 Chateau Dr. NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30341
Mrs. Claudia B. Guerrina, Box 5246 CMR-2, Shepard AFB, Wichita Falls, Texas 76311
Ted Hake, 115 South 21st St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19103
Mrs. Ann Chandler, 1229- 7th St., # 1, Boulder, Colorado 80302
Mark D. Jacobs, 1748 N. Honore St., Chicago, Illinois 60622
Mr., Robert R. Lowery, 327 Harvard, Terrace Park, Ohio 45174
Jim Lyons, 505 Walker Dr., # 16, Mt. View, California 94040
Marlin L. Miller, 2103 South 7th St., Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081
Oaky Miller, 1250 S. Hi-Point St., Los Angeles, Cal. 90035
Victor R. Miller, 5019 SW 26th Drive, Portland, Oregon 97201
Ernest E. Parker, P. O. Box 74, Mishawaka, Indiana 46544
William Popp, 5340 Dayan St., Lowville, New York 13367
Frank H. Trolle, P. O. Box 373, So. Orleans, Massachusetts 02662
Leo C. Wallace, P.O. Box 1251, Fresno, California 93715
Dr. John Rockett, 227 Palisade, Memphis, Tennessee 38111
Allen Wright, Hobbyville USA, 220 W. 42nd St., Room 2020, New York, N.Y. 10036

- - - - -
I wish to report two book reviews-

"Political Campaign Buttons in Color" by Otha D. Wearin. 51 pages, plastic ring bound, including 24 full color plates of some 435 pins and ribbons. A page is devoted to items of each campaign from 1896 plus a short story; also a page of early buttons, Independent and Third Parties, feminine, foreign language and locals. While I do question the date placing of several Wilson, McKinley and Bryan items, I especially liked the bright color pictures. The newer collector will find this book helpful. Price is \$4.95, less 10% discount to APIC members, and may be obtained from Mid-America Book Company, Leon, Iowa 50144

"The History of the Republican Party, 1854-1970" 30 page booklet, large size. An excellent story of the founding and progress of the Republican Party. Has many contemporary photos and illustrations. Published under sponsorship of the Republican Nat. Committee. Price is \$1.00 and may be obtained from Fontana Lithographers, 1937-4th Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20027. A good booklet.

If you are an old time collector you may likely have a specimen of Bryan Money. You may obtain from the ANA Library a copy of their reprint booklet by Zerbe on "Bryan Money". 72 pages, illustrates and describes 141 varieties and their scarcity. Used in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Price is \$2.00

The ANA has also issued a reprint of "Theodore Roosevelt and Numismatics", 23 pages of plates, describes 104 items mostly medals with a few tokens and pins. This 56 page booklet describes some rare and hard to get items. Price is \$1.50

To get the ANA booklets write- Librarian, American Numismatic Association, P. O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901 and enclose remittance. Even the advanced collector will find these reprints useful and I strongly recommend them to you.

I hope you all are making your plans to attend the APIC convention in Boston next August 27, 28 and 29 - see you there,

POLITICAL WATCH FOBS FROM THE 1904, 1912, 1916, 1920 & 1928
CAMPAIGNS, from the Bob Sterling and Joe Brown Collections...



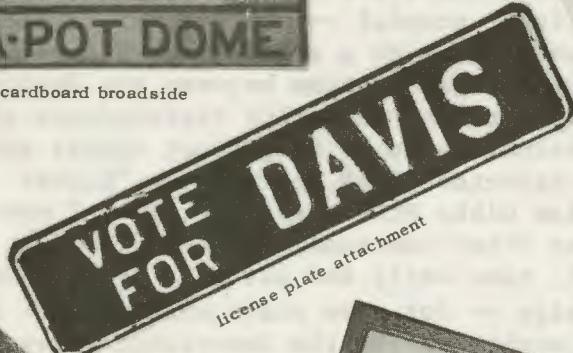
THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN ITEMS OF JOHN W. DAVIS

by U.I. CHICK HARRIS, #139.

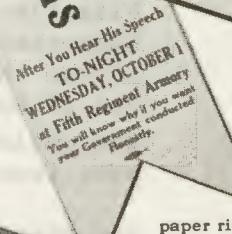
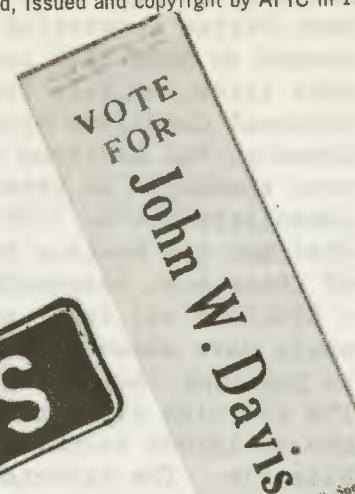
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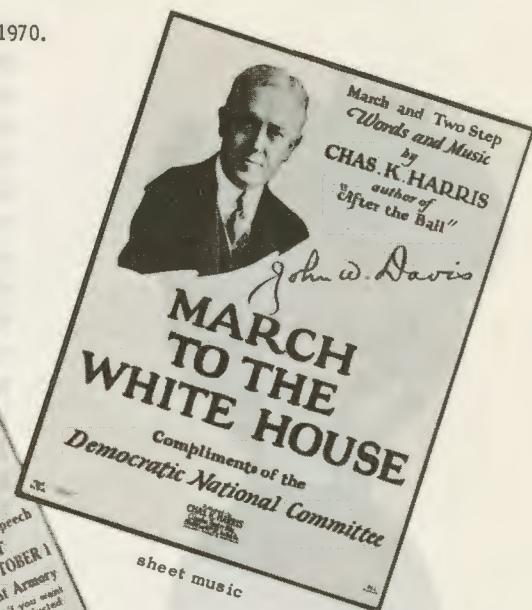
cardboard broadside



license plate attachment



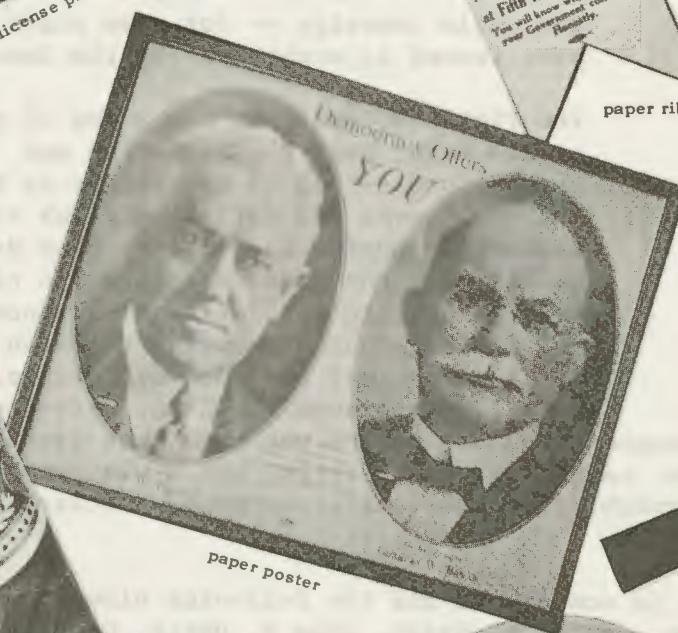
paper ribbon



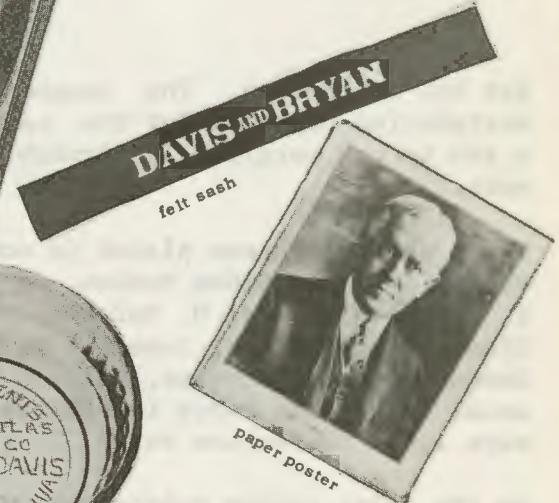
sheet music



paper sticker



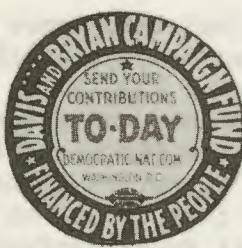
paper poster



felt sash



paper poster



paper sticker



post card



cardboard broadside



1924 Democratic Convention Badge

New York was the site of this, the longest, wildest most bitter Convention in our history. The Convention opened on June 24th and did not conclude until sixteen days later, on July 9th. Cordell Hull, as Chairman of the National Committee opened the proceedings and Mississippi Senator, Pat Harrison was the temporary chairman and Key-note speaker. He stressed the corruption of the Harding administration as 'THE ISSUE'. The permanent convention chairman was Montana Senator, Thomas J. Walsh, who was one of those most responsible for uncovering the Fall - Doheny - Sinclair oil lease scandal -- the tea-pot dome. It would have seemed that with a great issue the party would be jubilant but the great chasm between the supporters of the Klu Klux Klan and the Catholics overshadowed all -- the religious issue was to be fought out openly and very bitterly. The expected clash between the "Klux" who supported William Gibbs McAdoo and the "Turks" who supported the other chief contender, Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, came early and actually never ended during the whole campaign -- for deep scars were left -- it was even feared it might destroy the Democratic Party.

The Platform Committee had a lot of problems and two planks -- the fight over the Anti-Klan and League of Nations resolutions -- had to be brought to the convention floor. The fight over the Anti-Klan plank was turbulent and noisy especially during the vote -- many delegations had to be polled, and the final count was so close it took nearly half an hour to tabulate and announce the results -- 542 3/20 against denouncing the Klan by name and 541 3/20 in favor -- just one vote difference. The McAdoo forces in rallying around the Klan, definitely hurt the chances

for his nomination. The League of Nations plank was much less dramatic, and the clear cut declaration expected for the League was not adopted, but a wish-washy one was adopted by a two to one margin. The Prohibition issue was sidestepped, declaring only for law enforcement.

There were seventeen placed in nomination and the following nineteen received first ballot votes : William Gibbs McAdoo, Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis, Oscar W. Underwood, Joseph T. Robinson, Samuel M. Ralston, James M. Cox, Charles W. Bryan, Albert E. Ritchie, Carter Glass, Pat Harrison, Jonathan M. Davis, Woodbridge N. Ferris, Fred H. Brown, Willaim E. Sweet, Houston Thompson, Willard Saulsbury, George S. Silzer, and John B. Kendrick. The usual Democratic Party two-thirds rule meant that the nominee needed 732 votes, as there were 1,098 convention votes.

On the first ballot McAdoo was well out in front with 431 1/2 votes, Smith had 241, James M. Cox with 59, and John W. Davis had only 31, with a scattering for fifteen others, chiefly favorite sons. After two days and thirty ballots, the leaders were McAdoo 415 1/2, Smith 323 1/2 and John W. Davis 126 1/2 and it became apparent to all but the McAdoo supporters, that the deadlock between McAdoo and Smith could never be resolved. After the fifty-eighth ballot Smith counselled with the Underwood (Oscar W., the Alabama Senator) supporters, and offered to withdraw if Underwood could obtain some Southern delegations -- this could not be done, so the deadlock continued. After the eightieth ballot, in a Waldorf Hotel conference, the Smith forces again agreed to withdraw if McAdoo would do likewise -- but the offer was declined. Finally the deadlock was resolved by a Convention vote to release the delegations from the original instructions given by their constituents. Immediately, the McAdoo strength which had reached a high of 530 votes began to crumble and on the eighty-

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF 1924, continued.

seventh ballot was down to 333 1/2 to 368 for Smith. On the fifteenth day of the Convention and the one hundredth ballot -- California, Tennessee and Washington broke with McAdoo and he dropped to 190, Smith remained at 351 1/2 and Davis rose to 203 1/2. At this point McAdoo withdrew and the rush to Davis began -- the one hundred third ballot nominated him unanimously with most favorite son nominees holding out through the one hundred second ballot.

Charles W. Bryan, Governor of Nebraska, was the Convention choice, from a large group of nominees to be the Vice Presidential Candidate. To the Eastern Democrats this was a blow -- for while he had a good record as Governor, he was a reflection of his thrice defeated brother, William Jennings. Even though it is doubtful that the Democrats would have won with any combination of candidates; the McAdoo coolness to Davis; plus Bryan as the Vice Presidential choice; coupled with the strong Progressive Party candidacy of Robert Lafollette of Wisconsin, all helped the Republican cause. November was to be almost as big a disaster as was the Convention.

JOHN WILLIAM DAVIS



John W. Davis was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia on April 13, 1873. At age sixteen he entered Washington and Lee University, from which he graduated in 1892. He practiced law and in 1899 was elected as a Democrat, to the West Virginia legislature. West Virginia's first district chose him in 1910 to represent them in the U. S. House of Representatives. President Woodrow Wilson appointed him in 1913 to be Solicitor General of the United States; resigning his House seat in order to accept. John W. Davis gained international prominence in 1918, when President Wilson appointed him as the United States Ambassador to Great Britain. He was a Presidential nominee of the 1920 Democratic convention in San Francisco, and at the close of the Wilson administration, began a very successful law practice in New York City. He was again a Presidential nominee of the Democratic party in 1924; it was a stormy convention and he was not named until the one hundred third ballot--with Charles W. Bryan chosen as his running mate. (Some records show that he was from West Virginia and some from New York.) He was a good choice, a fine speaker, and campaigned in earnest, but was overwhelmed at the polls. After the election he returned to his law practice and continued an interest in politics, but never ran again for an elective office. Collectors of Political Americana had contacted him before his death in 1955 to obtain memorabilia, but he like so many other candidates had kept nothing and could offer no leads. Davis is buried in Locust Valley Cemetery on Long Island, New York.

CHARLES WAYLAND BRYAN

Charles W. Bryan was born February 10, 1867, in Salem, Illinois. He moved to Lincoln, Nebraska when a young man and later to Omaha, where he worked as a traveling salesman. In 1896, Bryan returned to Lincoln, his brother, William Jennings' home, to run Bill's unsuccessful first campaign for the Presidency. He remained active in Nebraska Democratic politics and in 1901 'The Commoner', a publication espousing their money and reform policies was established, with William Jennings as the editor, and Charles W. the associate editor. In 1915 he was selected Mayor of Lincoln from the elected city commissioners, and in 1922 was Nebraska's choice for Governor. He had a good record as Governor and was prominent in efforts toward municipal ownership of coal and gas. Bryan was a Democratic nominee for President in 1924 and was the convention's choice for Vice President. He waged a vigorous, though unsuccessful campaign and remained prominent in Nebraska politics. He died in 1945 and is buried at Lincoln, Nebraska. Some years back an antique dealer supposedly bought the contents of Bryan's trunk--it contained among other things a fine group of most unusual William Jennings Bryan campaign items, but it too held little from the 1924 campaign.



THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1924 by U. I. Chick Harris, #139

The choices of the turbulent Democratic National Convention in New York City were the West Virginian, John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan, Governor of Nebraska. An inner party struggle, between the KKK and Catholic forces, had a damaging effect on party enthusiasm and the naming of Bryan (William Jennings' brother) for the Vice Presidency turned-off many Eastern Democrats who felt they had already been through too many Bryan defeats. Davis was a fine choice, as he had a spotless record and spoke clearly and decisively on the issues--the Tea-Pot Dome Scandal being the chief rallying cry. Bryan too campaigned vigorously, but too many had been sickened by the Convention proceedings which they followed closely on the fast growing media, the radio.

The dynamic, Bob Lafollette, of Wisconsin, along with Burton K. Wheeler, running for the Progressive Party and also endorsed by the Socialist Party, attracted many of the Liberals, who normally would have voted Democratic. The Republican's choice was President Calvin Coolidge, who had assumed the office in 1923, upon the death of President Harding; Charles G. Dawes was his running mate. While Coolidge was colorless and silent, he represented the prosperity the country was enjoying and since he had not had a part in the scandals, the people had confidence that he would clean up the mess. The Prohibition Party nominated Herman P. Faris of Kansas along with Miss Marie C. Brehm of Illinois. The Socialist-Laborites had two new faces, in Frank T. Johns of Oregon and Verne L. Reynolds of New York. This was the first time the Workers (Communist) Party fielded candidates and their choices were William Z. Foster of Missouri and Benjamin Gitlow of New York--they were also endorsed by the Farmer-Labor Party. A group of anti-KKK Democrats and 'Lily-White' Republicans formed the American Party, and nominated Gilbert O. Nations of Washington, D.C. and Charles H. Randall to head their ticket. William J. Wallace and John C. Lincoln were the choice of the Commonwealth Land Party. An interesting aspect is that two very small groups of tax and monetary reformers chose the same Vice Presidential candidate, Roy M. Harrop with the National Independent's choosing John Zahnd for President and the People's Progressive's picking Robert R. Pointer.

This was very definitely the era of normalcy, American First, plus prosperity--personal identification with a party or cause was at a low point. This plus the fact that radio was being used as a media to reach the masses for the first time, undoubtedly contributed to the fewer campaign buttons and other promotional items. Items from the 1924 Davis-Bryan campaign remain the most elusive of the pin back era. The original Davis APIC project issued in 1963, catalogued just 33 items and now seven years later accounts for 71 Presidential and 2 Congressional items of Political Americana. Varieties continue to come out of hiding and probably in another seven years a hundred items will be known.



While the Tea-Pot Dome scandal was the 'big issue' and one out of ten of the known Davis buttons call attention to the scandal, only a few seem to have been preserved. In addition to these seven buttons assumed to be Democratic, the Progressives issued a 1" celluloid made by St. Louis Button Company (pictured) and a $\frac{5}{8}$ litho by Greenduck (pictured) issued by the Communist Party. The voting was as expected--a Republican landslide with the Davis-Bryan ticket garnering only 8,385,586 popular and 136 electoral votes, carrying 12 states of which only Oklahoma was not in the 'Solid South'. Lafollette-

Wheeler polled 4,822,856, carrying only Wisconsin with 13 electoral votes. Coolidge and Dawes received 15,725,016 popular and 302 electoral votes, carrying 35 states--which shows that the big issue was really prosperity and not Tea-Pot Dome.

An interesting Davis poster obtained some years ago had a pencil notation on the back "I cast my first vote for John W. Davis of West Virginia He was much the better man but he didn't win." We collectors of Political Americana can thank many who have felt the same way about their choices--for these are the people who have kept the memorabilia of their favorites long after the name is unknown to John Q. Public. Its a great collecting thrill to find an elusive item or to obtain that first Davis button.



1968-70 OFFICERS: Wayne G. LaPoe — PRESIDENT

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 Stanley King - VICE PRES.
 Bill M. Opie - VICE PRES.
 Mrs. Lois Rathbone - VICE PRES.
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 Herbert R. Collins J. Doyle DeWitt
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 Hal N. Ottaway Edwin E. Puls

Stephen Bibler — SECY. - TREAS.

JOHN W. DAVIS POLITICAL CAMPAIGN ITEMS IDENTIFIED BY REVISED APIC NUMBERS

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS:

C = Celluloid pin back button, unless identified further.
 L = Lithograph (painted tin) pin back button, unless identified further.
 r/w/b = Red, white and blue.
 u/b = Union bug - (emblem of union)
 u/u = Underwood and Underwood (photographer).
 (D-1) etc. = Identifies number given in previous APIC Davis research project: APIC 1924 - D-1 = D1 etc.
 (X) = Not included in previous APIC project.

KEY TO BUTTON MANUFACTURERS ABBREVIATIONS:

(?)	Manufacturer unknown
(AAW)	American Art Works, Cochocton, Ohio
(AMPC)	All Metal Products Co., Springfield, Ohio (reported manufacturer)
(BB)	Bastian Bros., Rochester, New York
(BBB)	Bainbridge Button & Badge, Syracuse, New York
(GCC)	Geraghty & Co., Chicago, Ill.
(GD)	Greenduck Co., Chicago, Ill.
(NB)	Nodel Bros., New York
(NS)	Novelty Supply, Pittsburgh, Pa.
(O & S)	Oppenheimer and Shaw, Washington D.C.
(PNC)	Parisian Novelty Co., Chicago, Ill.
(SLB)	St. Louis Button Co., St. Louis, Mo.
(SSS)	Schwaab S & S Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.
(WBB)	Western Button & Badge, Los Angeles, Calif.
(WBW)	Waterbury Button Works, Waterbury, Conn.
(WH)	Whitehead & Hoag, Newark, New Jersey

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JOHN W. DAVIS POLITICAL CAMPAIGN ITEMS, IDENTIFIED BY REVISED APIC NUMBERS.



JWD-1
4" C. chocolate brown/
white (mfr?) (D-1 in
previous APIC project)



JWD-2
3½" C. grey/white
(SLB) (X)



JWD-3
2" C, border & VICTORY
in red/DAIS, BRYAN &
photo in blue (?) (D2)



JWD-4
1¾" C. r/w/b; grey/
white photo area.
(WH) (X)



JWD-5
1¾" C. sepia/white
u/b in metal back (?) (X)

John W. Davis Political Campaign Items, Identified by Revised APIC Numbers, continued.



JWD-6

1 3/4" L. light blue border, ivory letters, grey photo
(?) (X)



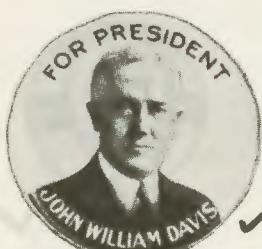
JWD-7

1 1/2" C. (watch fob) light blue/white; © U & U under bottom curl (?) (D-5)



JWD-8

1 1/4" C. sepia jugate photo/white (WH) (X)



JWD-9

1 1/4" C. white/ grey
(paper inserts; (NS), (NB)
(?) (D-6)



JWD-10

1 1/4" C. white/black
(?) (D-7)



JWD-11

1 1/4" C. white/black
(WBB) (D-8)



JWD-12

1 1/4" C. sepia/white
(pictured with detachable metal border) u/b in metal back (?) (X)



JWD-13

1 1/4 X 7/8" oval C. ivory/black (PNC) (D-3)



JWD-14

1 1/4 X 7/8" oval C. ivory/black (?) (X)



JWD-15

1" C. jugate sepia photo/white (WH) (X)



JWD-16

7/8" C. jugate photo black/white (BB) (D-4)



JWD-17

7/8" C. white/black (Davis & Nelson, for Gov. of ?? (WH) (X)

John W. Davis Political Campaign Items, Identified by Revised APIC Numbers, continued.



JWD-18
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. white/black (Davis & Stanley, for Gov. of ?)
 (WH) (X)



JWD-19
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. grey/white (SLB)
 (D-9)



JWD-20
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. white/black
 (U/U on curl) (?) (D-11)



JWD-21
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. black/white
 (BB) (D-12)



JWD-22
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. chocolate/white
 (WH) (D-14)



JWD-23
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. grey/white
 (WH) (D-13)



JWD-24
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. white/black
 (?) (X)



JWD-25
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. r/w/b, yellow
 wishbone, brown photo &
 letters (WH) (X)



JWD-26
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. sepia/white (u/b
 in metal back) (?) (X)



JWD-27
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. sepia/white (similar
 to 26 but shot from greater
 distance) (?) (D-10)



JWD-28
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. black/white, narrow
 white border except at
 bottom. (?) (X)



JWD-29
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " L. black/white
 (GCC) (D-15)



JWD-30
 11/16" L. tones of grey/
 white (AAW) (D-16)



JWD-31 A
 $\frac{5}{8}$ " C. white/black
 (BB) (X)

JWD-31 B
 $\frac{5}{8}$ " C. mate to 31A, pictures
 V.P. Candidate, Bryan, (BB)
 (X)



JWD-32
 $\frac{7}{8}$ " C. purple/white
 (BB) (D-17)

John W. Davis Political Campaign Items, Identified by Revised APIC Numbers, continued.



JWD-33
13/16" L. r/w/b
(GD) (D-18)



JWD-34
13/16" L. white/DAVIS,
BRYAN and stars in blue/
VICTORY in red
u/b in back. (GCC) (D-25)



JWD-35
13/16" L. blue/red middle
stripe/white lettering; flat
faced; large GD emblem and
u/b painted in back. (GD)
(D-19)



JWD-36
3/4" L. similar to 34 but with
convex face, and smaller
GD emblem, etc. (GD) (D-20)



JWD-37
13/16" L. red/white
(GD) (X)



JWD-38
3/4" all metal pin back-gilt
color/blue enamel letters
(WBW) (X)



JWD-39
3/4" L. dark blue/white
(GD) (D-21)



JWD-40
3/4" L. upper portion red/
blue lettering in white
center/bottom portion
blue (?) (X)



JWD-41
11/16" L. upper portion
blue/blue letters in white
center/bottom portion red
(AAW) (D-22)



JWD-42
5/8" C. ivory/black (Davis-
Pres.-Al Smith-Gov., N.Y.)
(BBB) (X)



JWD-43
5/8" C. white/black
(BB) (X)



JWD-44
5/8" C. white/red border/
JOHN W. DAVIS & u/b in
blue/FOR PRESIDENT
CLUB in red (?) (X)



JWD-45
5/8" L. white/red border
blue lettering (GD) (D-23)



JWD-46
5/8" L. blue/red striped
center/white letters
(GD) (X)



JWD-47
5/8" C. ivory/blue
(Berkeley Co. WVA)
(WH) (D-24)



JWD-48
5/8" C. white/black
(paper insert O & S) (D-28)

John W. Davis Political Campaign Items, Identified by Revised APIC Numbers, continued.



JWD-49

7/8" C. white/red border/
BACK TO, WITH in red/
HONESTY, DAVIS and
u/b in blue (?) (X)



JWD-50

1" C. white/blue/letters,
sweat drops in red/ (below
tea pot, copyright W. W.
Woodback) (?) (X)



JWD-51

1" L. white/blue
(GD) (D-29)



JWD-52

3/4" C. white/black (on
base of capital, F. H.
Ray, Copyright) (?) (X)



JWD-53

5/8"-L. brown/white
(note teapot in capital
dome) (?-gold color back)
(D-32)



JWD-54

1-5/16 X 5/8" tin shell,
pin back; "DON'T
FORGET DOME" (?) (X)



JWD-55

15/16" L. blue/white
(GD) (D-26)



JWD-56

7/8" C. r/w/b,u/b on upper
curl (paper insert "wear
this button until we win"
u/b 84) (?) (X)



JWD-57

7/8" C. upper portion red/
blue letters in white
center/lower portion blue
(WH) (X)



JWD-58

7/8" C. r/w/b (u/b at right
and in back) (?) (X)



JWD-59

7/8" C. white/blue (u/b
in back) (?) (D-27)



JWD-60

5/8" C. black/ivory
(AAW) (D-31)



JWD-61

9/16" C. dark blue/
white (u/b in back) (?) (X)



JWD-62

5/8" C. white/red
(WH) (D-33)



JWD-63

1/2" X 9/16" silver colored
metal, DAVIS in arc; comet
and 1924 (safety pin back)
(AMPC) (X)



JWD-64

1/2" X 9/16" copper colored
metal, same as #63 (AMPC)
(X)

John W. Davis Political Campaign Items, Identified by Revised APIC Numbers, concluded.



JWD-65

1/2 X 9/16" silver colored metal, DAVIS in arc; comet with tail (no date) (safety pin back) (AMPC) (X)



JWD-66

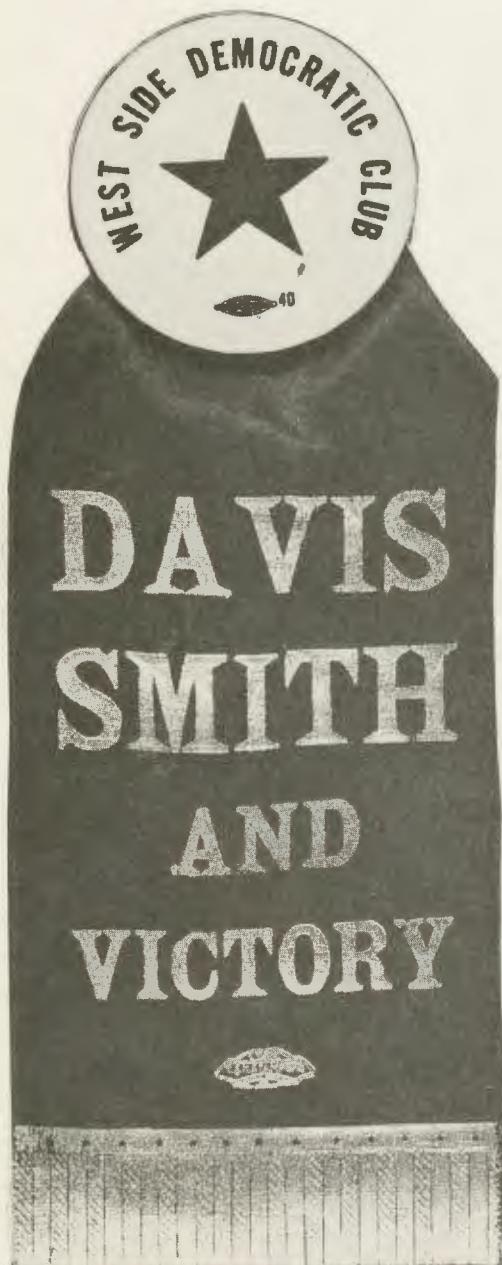
1/2 X 9/16" copper colored metal same as #65
(AMPC) (X)



JWD-67

15/16 X 13/16" L. lapel tab; blue/white
(?) (D-30)

Special note:
5/8" C. brown/white
DAVIS, BROWN was
issued for James J. Davis
and Francis S. Brown
(Pa-Sen. & Gov. - 1930)



JWD-68

1 1/2" C. white/blue;
2 1/2 X 5 1/4" blue ribbon,
gold letters (?) (X)



JWD-69

1 1/2 X 1/2" gilt metal pin back, hanger at top;
1 1/4 X 1 1/4" red ribbon
"NOTIFICATION
COMMITTEE," in gold;
1 1/2" gilt metal fob
(SSS) (X)



JWD-70

1 1/2 X 1/2 gilt metal, pin back
hanger; 1-9/16 X 1-5/8"
gilt metal badge (?) (X)



JWD-71

1" metal JOHN W. DAVIS
across top; image to
slight left. (?) (X)



JWD-72

1 1/8" C. black/white
(Congressional Campaign,
year unknown) (?) (X)



JWD-73

5/8" C. black/white
(Congressional Campaign,
year unknown) (?) (X)